WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. First Session.

Tuesday, February 5, 1856.

SENATE. Mr. Clayton introduced a resoulution appro priating money for the purchase of two hundre cords of wood, to be distributed among the suf-fering poor of Washington, the money to be taken from the contingent fund.

Messrs. Hunter and Toombs regarded it as a perversion of said fund. Mr. Clay moved an amendment, that the wood be paid for out of the per diem of the members,

in equal proportions.

Mr. Toombs, preferring to be his own almoner, moved an amendment, that the wood be paid for from the per diem of the members vo-

ting for the resolution.

Mr. Weller said he hoped the Senators would individually contribute for the relief of the poor; and, on his motion, the resolution was tabled

by seven majority.

Mr. Weller introduced a bill concerning th branch mint at San Francisco, and authorizing

the assue of a new gold coin.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the special order-the Central American

Mr. Foot, of Vermont, maintained that the honor of this country, no less than its interest, demanded that we should insist that England should fulfill her treaty stipulations; and the should fulfill her freaty stipulations; and the idea of yielding to the pretensions of that Government, and allowing her to evade its plain provisions, was not to be thought of for a moment. He proposed a direct Congressional declaration of our construction of the treaty, and of our purpose to enforce the obligations resulting from that construction. If that prove unavailing, and after negotiation shall have been exhausted, he would entertain a proposition similar to that suggested the other day by Mr. Seward, to let England have official and formal notice that she must withdraw from her Cen tral American possessions by a given day. I she still holds out, and disregards all our sum mons, he would have her removed by force of arms. Let England understand that we are in earnest about this, and that it is not "54° 40'

or fight," and then backing down to 49°. If war comes, let it come; we shall stand justified both by God and man. Mr. Wilson got the floor, and the question was then postponed until Thursday, and made the special order for one o'clock. Petitions were then presented and bills in

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE The Speaker stated, as the first business order, the resolution of Mr. Nichols, of Ohio declaring Adam J. Glossbrenner, of Pennsyl vania, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives for the Thirty-fourth Congress, the question being on seconding the demand for

the previous question.

Mr. Flagler, of New York, moved that the resolution of Mr. Nichols be laid on the table which motion was decided in the negativeyeas 96, nava 108.

The previous question was then seconded and, under the operation thereof, the resolution was agreed to—yeas 103, nays 98.

The Speaker thereupon declared Adam J.
Glossbrenner Sergeant-at-Arms of the House for the present Congress, and administered to

him the oath of office.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, submitted the follow ing resolution, upon which he demanded the previous question:

Resolved, That Nathan Darling, of the State

of New York, is hereby declared Doorkeeper of the House for the Thirty-fourth Congress. Mr. H. Marshall, of Kentucky, moved that the resolution be laid on the table; which mo-

tion was negatived-yeas 87, navs 118. Under the operation of the previous question, ing vote:

YEAS-Messrs, Albright, Allison, Ball, Bar bour, Bennett of New York, Benson, Billing hurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Bren ton, Broom, Buffington, Burlingame, Campbel of Pennsylvania, Campbell of Ohio, Carlile Chaffee, Clark of New York, Clark of Connec ticut, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin. Cullen, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Massachusetts, Day, Dean, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Edie, Evans, Flagler, Fuller of Pennsylvania, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow. Hall of Massachusetts, Harlan, Harris of Mary land, Haven, Hoffman, Holloway, Horton of New York, Howard, Kelsey, Kennett, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Lake, Leiter, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Miller of New York, Millward, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Oliver of New York, Paine, Parker, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Pringle, Reade, Ricaud, Ritchie, Rivers, Robbins, Roberts, Robison Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Smith of Alabama, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tap-pan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Tyson, Un-derwood, Valk, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Welch, Wheeler,

Whitney, Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth, and Zollicoffer-119. NAVS-Messrs, Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Bell, Bennett of Mississippi, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Burnett, Cadwalader, Campbell of Kentucky, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Alabama, Cox, Crawford, Davidson, Davis of Maryland, Denver, Dowdell, Dann, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Faulkner, Florence, Foster, Fuller of Maine, Goode, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Alabama, Harris of Illinois, Harrison, Herbert, Hickman, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, Jones of Pennsylvania, Keitt, Kel-Kidwell, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, H. Marshall of Kentucky, Marshall of Illing Maxwell, McMullin, McQueen, Miller of Indiana, Millson, Oliver of Missouri, Peck, Phelps, Powell, Quitman, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Sav. age, Scott, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Tennes see, Smith of Virginia, Sneed, Stephens, Stew

art, Swope, Taylor, Trippe, Vail, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Winslow, Wright of Mississippi, and Wright of Tennessee-84. Nathan Darling was thereupon declared Doorkeeper of the House for the present Congress, and the Speaker administered to him the oath of office.

Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, submitted the following resolution, and demanded the pre-

Resolved, That Robert Morris be and he is hereby declared Postmaster for the House of of the United States.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, moved that the resolution be laid on the table. The previous question was then seconded. and under the operation thereof the resolution

was agreed to by the following vote: YEAS -Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Bar-bour, Bennett of New York, Benson, Bingham, Bishop, Bradshaw, Brenton, Broom, Buffington, Burlingame, Campbell of Pennsylvania, Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cullen, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Massachusetts, Dean, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Flagler, Fuller of Pennsylvania, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Hall of Massachusetts, Harlan, Harris of Maryland, Harrison, Haven, Hoffman, Holloway, Horton of New York, Howard, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, Miller of New York, Millward, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Murray, Norton, Paine, Parker, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Reade, Ricaud, Ritchie, ns, Roberts, Robison, Sabin, Sage, Sapp. Sherman, Simmons, Smith of Ala., Stanton Stranshan, Tappan, Thorington, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Underwood, Valk, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wisconsin, Washburn of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Watson, Welch,

Whitney, Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth, and Zol-NAYS-Messrs, Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barks dale, Bennett of Mississippi, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Burnett, Cadwalader, Campbell of Kentucky, Carlile, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Alabama, Cox. Crawford, Davidson, Day, Denver, Dowdell, Dann, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Etheridge, Eustis, Faulkner, Florence, Foster, Fuller of Maine, code, Greenwood, Grow, Harris of Alabama, Harris of Illinois, Herbert, Hickman, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, Jones of Pennsylvania, Keitt, Kelly, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, telley, Lumpkin, Mace, Humphrey Marshal of Kentucky, Marshall of Illinois, Maxwell, Mc Mullin, McQueen, Miller of Indiana, Millson, Nichols, Oliver of New York, Oliver of Missouri, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Puryear,

Quitman, Rivers, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Scott, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Tennessee, Sneed, Spinner, Stephens, Stewart, Swope, Talbott, Taylor, Thurston, Trippe, Vail, Walk-er, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Wheeler, Williams, Winslow, Wright of Mississippi, and Wright of

Tennessee—97.

The Speaker accordingly declared Robert Morris Postmaster of the House for the Thirty-fourth Congress, and administered to him the Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, moved that

the rules of the last House of Representatives be adopted for the government of the House until otherwise ordered. Under the operation of the previous question, the motion of Mr. Clingman was then agreed

Mr. Wheeler, of New York, submitted the ollowing resolution:

Resolved, That there be paid out of the con tingent fund of the House, to John W. Forney, late Clerk, in addition to the salary allowed him by law, eight dollars per diem for the additional services performed by him, from the 3d of De-cember, 1855, until the 4th day of February,

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, objected to the solution altogether. The question was taken, and the resolution

was agreed to.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, submitted the followng resolution, upon the adoption of which he emanded the previous question:

Resolved, That Oran Follett, of Columbus

thio, be and he is hereby elected Public Printer or the House of Representatives of the Thirtyfourth Congress.

Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, raised the question, that the House could not declare by resolution

who should be its Printer.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved that the House adjourn; which motion was agreed to-And at a quarter past three o'clock the House

Wednesday, February 6, 1856.

Mr. Clayton submitted a joint resolution authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms of both Houses to ascertain, without delay, the cases in Washington of individuals suffering for want of fuel, and appropriating \$1,500 for the relief of the

The resolution, after some debate, was amended, so as to place the appropriation in the hands of the Mayors of Georgetown and

the hands of the Mayors of Georgetown and Washington, instead of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, for disbursement.

Messrs. Toombs and Hamlin opposed, and Messrs. Adams and Pearce supported, the resolution. The last-named gentleman admitted that this resolution proposed a gratuity, but the Senate had, without hesitation, paid a bill of \$4,500 for brandy, wine, and cigars, for Koswith and his suits.

suth and his suite.

Mr. Adams thought, if Congress has the power to furnish water for the rich, it ought to furnish wood for the poor.

The resolution was then adopted—yeas 28.

nays 21, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Bell of Tennessee, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clayton, Collamer, Crittenden, Dodge, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Foster, Geyer, Harlan, James, Jones of Tennessee, Pearce, Rusk, Seward,

Sumner, Thompson of Kentucky, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson, and Wright—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Biggs, Butler, Cass, Clay, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Hamlin, Hunter, Iverson, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Mason, Pratt, Pugh, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, Toucey, and Yulce—21. On motion of Mr. Butler, it was Resolved, that the Committee on the Library be instructed to inquire into the expediency of

securing a marble bust of the late Chief Justice John Rutledge, to be placed in the Supreme Court room.

The Senate discussed the resolution calling

for the journal of the late Naval Retiring

The Speaker called the House to order at 12 clock, and the Journal of yesterday was read. The Speaker stated that the first business in order was the call of the States for resolutions. Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, asked that his resolution, declaring Oran Follett, of Columbus, Ohio. Public Printer of the House for the Thirtyfourth Congress, might now be considered.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, called the attention of the Chair to a rule of the House which provided that in the election of all officers of the body there should be a previous nomination. He desired to know if the rule alluded to did not require an election either

viva voce or by ballot, upon a previous nomina-House, and therefore was not in order. On motion of Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, House then proceeded to the election of a Pub-

lic Printer viva voce, when the following nomnations were made: By Mr. Bingham, of Ohio: Oran Follett, of By Mr. Wheeler, of New York: Cornelius

By Mr. Dunn, of Indiana: John B. Defrees, By Mr. Cullen, of Delaware: Nathan Sargent. By Mr. Lindley, of Missouri: John T. Tow-

ers, of Washington. By Mr. Spinner, of New York: Francis P.

Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, nominated Robert Farnham, a practical printer, of this city.

Messrs. Bingham of Ohio, Carlile of Virgin Colfax of Indiana, and Wheeler of New York, were then appointed tellers to conduct the election, when the first vote for Printer to the House was had, and resulted as follows:

Mr. Wendell Mr. Farnham -Mr. Sargent -Mr. Towers Mr. Defrees . . . Mr. Blair Scattering -Whole number of votes given - - 195 Necessary to a choice

Necessary to a choice

The following is the vote in detail:

For Mr. Follett.—Messrs. Albright, Allison,
Ball, Barbour, Henry Bennett, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Broom, Buffington, Burlingame, James H.
Campbell Lewis D. Cambell Ch. S. Campbell, Lewis D. Campbell, Chaffee, Clawson, hereby declared Postmaster for the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth Congress Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Durfee, Flagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Harlan, Holloway, Thos. R. Horton, Howard, Kelsey, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Leiter, Matteson, Mc-Carty, Meacham, Morgan, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Parker, Pelton, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Stanton, Tap-pan, Thorington, Tyson, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Cadwalader C. Washburne, Ellihu

B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Watson, Welch, Wood, and Woodworth. For Mr. Wendell .- Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barksdale, Henry S. Bennett, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Burnett, Cadwalader, Caruthers, Clingman, Williamson R. W. Cobb. Crawford, Davidson, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Faulkner, Florence, Thomas Elliott, English, Faulkner, Florence, Thomas
J. D. Fuller, Goode, Greenwood, Augustus
Hall, Sampson W. Harris, Thomas L. Harris,
Hickman, Houston, Jewett, George W. Jones,
Keitt, Kelly, Kidwell, Letcher, Lumpkin, Sam-Keitt, Kelly, Kidwell, Letcher, Lumpkin, Sam-uel S. Marshall, Maxwell, McMullin, McQueen, John G. Miller, Millson, Mordecai Oliver, Peck, Phelps, Quitman, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Samuel A. Smith, William R. Smith, Stephens, Stewart, Talbott, Taylor, Thurston, Vail, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Wheel-

er, Winslow, Daniel B. Wright, and John V. For Mr. Farnham.-Messrs. Campbell Kentucky, Carlile, Clark of New York, Cox, Davis of Maryland, Harris of Maryland, Harrion, Hoffman, Ready, Ricaud, Robison, Smith of Alabama, Swope, Underwood, Walker, Zollicoffer, Evans, and A. K. Marshall of Kentucky. For Mr. Sargent.—Messrs. Cullen, Fuller of Pennsylvania, Miller of New York, Morrill, Todd, Woodruff, Clark of Connecticut, Whitney, Porter, Millward, and Damrell.

For Mr. Towers .- Messrs, Haven, Lindley, Paine, Puryear, Reade, Trippe, and Lake. For Mr. Defrees .- Messrs. Dunn, H. Marshall of Kentucky, Scott, and Mace.

For Mr. Blair .- Messrs. Spinner and Grow. -Mr. Etheridge. For Mr. Peck .- Mr. Oliver of New York. For Mr. Beverly Tucker.—Mr. Powell. For Mr. Ridgway.—Mr. Rivers. For Mr. J. W. Webb.—Mr. Pennington.

ote was had, and resulted as follows: Mr. Farnham Mr. Sargent Mr. Defrees

Mr. Towers - No election having been effected, the House

Mr. Wendell Mr. Farnham Mr. Sargent Mr. Defrees

A message was received from the Senate, anouncing that that body had passed a resolu-

So there was no election.

nouncing that that body had passed a resolu-tion for the relief of the suffering poor of the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, appealed to the House to consider the resolution without delay. It merely provided a small appropriation for the purpose of purchasing fuel to prevent the poor in this city and Georgetown from freezing to death

Mr. Letcher objected.
Mr. Campbell. I hope the gentleman will rithdraw his objection, and let us take a vote hen there will be time enough for a vote. Mr. Campbell. The printing is not suffering,

out the poor are freezing to death.

Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, proposed that each member contribute five dollars for the relief of the suffering poor of this city and George-The Speaker stated that all debate was out of order. The resolution having been objected to, it could not now be considered. And then, at half-past two o'clock, the House

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

adjourned-yeas 66, navs 50.

The members of the New York State Central ommittee convened yesterday at the Astor Committee convened yesterday at the Astor House. In consequence of the detention of absent members, they did not proceed to the transaction of business until evening, when they organized by the appointment of the Hon. E. D. Morgan, Chairman, and Allen Munroe, Esq., Secretary. The Committee consists of the following members:

New York City.—Edwin D. Morgan, Simeon Draper, James B. Taylor, D. Dudley Field, Joseph Blunt, James W. Nye.

seph Blunt, James W. Nye.

Albany. — John L. Schoolcraft, Deodatus
Wright, Joseph Davis, John M. B. Davidson,

Troy.—Abraham B. Olin.
Buffalo.—E. G. Spaulding, Philip Dorshe Cooperstown.—Levi C. Turner. Herkimer.—Standish Barry. Binghamton.—Levi Dimmick.

Delaware County.—Stephen C. Johnson. Onondaga County.—Daniel T. Jones, Alle Munroe. Ellicottville.—A. G. Rice.

Medina, Orleans County .- Silas M. Bur

Rochester.—S. P. Allen. Wyoming County.—Charles O. Shepherd. The Committee then adopted the following

esolutions unanimously:

Resolved, That two delegates from each Con gressional district of the State be appointed to attend the Convention of the Republicans, to assemble at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the 22d of February next.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen constitute such delegates, with power to fill vacan-cies, and to add to their numbers if they think

Delegates at Large.—Preston King, Abijah Mann, Edwin D. Morgan, Simeon Draper. District Delegates.—1st district, Minthorne Tompkins, John A. King; 2d, Philip S. Crook, Chandler Starr; 3d, William Curtis Noyes, Joseph Blunt; 4th, James H. Titus, D. D. Field; 5th, William M. Evarts, Hiram Barney; 6th, Edmund H. Miller, Marshal O. Roberts; 7th, A. Oakey Hall, J. B. Taylor; 8th, T. S. Berry, George W. Blunt; 9th, Robert P. Getty, Moses H. Grinnell; 10th, B. H. Mace, Geo. M. Grier; 11th, Eliakim Sherill, Henry Wynkoop; 12th, J. D. La Montayne, John S. Gould; 13th, J. J. Viele, Gideon Reynolds; 14th, Bradford R. Wood, Clarkson F. Crosby; 15th, Chas. Hughes, Samuel Freeman; 16th, Jas. S. Whalon, Amasa C. Moore; 17th, Charles G. Myers, Ezra Graves; The Speaker replied, that the resolution of the gentleman from Ohio proposed a mode of election not provided for by the rules of the Kellogg, Richard Hurlbut; 21st, Benjamin F. Rexford, Giles Hotchkiss; 22d, Dewitt C. Littlejohn, Luke Hitchcock; 23d, Daniel Wardwell, E. A. Brown; 24th, V. W. Smith, J. J. Briggs; 25th, Christopher Morgan, Robert En-nis; 26th, William A. Sackett, Wm. M. Oliver; 27th, Ezra Cornell, Charles Cook; 28th, Daniel H. Bissell, A. B. Dickinson; 29th, William S. Bishop, William Buell; 30th, Trumbull Carv. Philip Church, Jr.; 31st, Silas M. Burroughs H. J. Stowe; 32d, E. G. Spaulding, Philip Dorsheimer; 33d, Reuben E. Fenton, H. A.

FREE NEGROES IN GEORGIA.

Proceedings in the Georgia Legislature, Jan. 25.

The bill for the removal of free negroes was next taken up. Dr. Phillips offered a substi-tute, recommending the propriety of assessing for the purpose of removing them.

measure was revolting to his nature. The dignity of the Legislature should be above such paltry, ungenerous movements, as waging war on the poor, defenceless, unrepresented portion policy to repeal the existing law. As a quesof the community-a portion having no means

Mr. Crook, of Chattooga, in reply, said that to result from presence of a dangerous people.

Other Southern States have enacted laws similar to this; the free States excluded them; and thus, in Georgia, would gather this almost out- which some were now seeking to repeal, was cast population in sufficient numbers to warrant the idea of danger.

Nr. McMillan fe

to the arguments of Mr. Crook, said there were by some, that throwing open our doors to the statutes prohibiting the introduction of free ne- introduction of slaves for sale, would have the groes. Joel Early, of Greene, liberated thirty umission. He had observed those who lived in his county to be orderly and well-behaved.

Mr. Jones then spoke of their low condition. fervently appealing for sympathy for the ignorant, benighted African. He showed statistics, proving the perfect immunity from danger from &c. Mr. Crook then replied, most ably sustaining his positions, adducing new arguments, and ccasionally indulging in a flight of eloquence. Dr. Phillips supported Mr. Crook with great power, and, in the course of his remarks,

rought up the name of Jefferson. Mr. Lawton, of Chatham, said that he knew Mr. Lawton, of Unatham, said that he knew a large number of old residents in Savannah, of property, should be extended to this.

Mr. Peeples was the next speaker. He every change that had taken place in the circumstances of the blacks, and those men apprehended no danger. The free negroes were orderly, hard-working, industrious, law-respecting people. He differed from the gentleman concerning the Colonization Society. He believed it was a medium of much good; different accounts had been received from Liberia, and they all seemed to be doing well there. He did prehended no danger. The free negroes were

on the subject.

Mr. Harris, of Fulton, objected to so summary a disposition of such an important matter. Introduced by a distinguished legislator, some action should be taken upon it—the people ex-

pected and demanded it. The subject was indefinitely postponed.

SLAVERY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

We now give the Report of the majority of that Committee, who hold that such a right of transit already exists:

"The Committee on Judiciary, to whom was "The Committee on Judiciary, to whom was also in favor of reconsideration, and against repeal. He considered the question in its moral and social aspect, and made

State with their slave property, respectfully report, that they have had the subject under consideration, and have come to the conclusion that the right of transit through Pennsylvania, that the right of transit through Pennsylvania, with their slaves, is already secured to the citizens of the slaveholding States by the law of nations and the Federal Constitution; and that no statute of the State affects to disturb that right. Before the adoption of the Constitution of 1787, slaves were held and recognised as property in all the States of the Confederation save one. Each State was a soversign and in.

A constant reader of the National Erg so. save one. Each State was a sovereign and independent Republic; and that comity which is recognised by the law of nations, as existing between friendly powers, extended to and pre-vailed among the several States, and the right of transit with their then undisputed property was not contravened.
"Upon the adoption of the Constitution

property in slaves was positively recognised, and especially protected by the provision for the rendition of fugitives from labor. Slaves were recognised as legitimate property at that time, not only by the Federal Constitution, but by the laws of the several States of the Union,

including Pennsylvania.

"Having adopted the Constitution, and thus plighted her honor to the faithful observance of all its covenants, she will not now dishonor herself by denying her bond or violating any of its obligations. The law of nations gives the right of peaceable and orderly transit to both persons and property, and that right is ratified and confirmed by the Constitution, more especially in the clause which reserves to Congress the exclusive right to regulate commerce among the exclusive right to regulate commerce among the States. This reserved right is construed by the Courts to include intercourse and the transportation of property, and most clearly excluded the right of individual States to proexcluded the right of individual States to prohibit intercourse and the transportation of property. The question of property of course refers to the locus in quo of the alleged owner. The Constitution declares that 'the citizen of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and each State shall be entitled to all privileges and so much good combined with so little evil under the control of And will any Pennsylvanian deny his own right to pass with his property over and along the public highways of Virginia? And if he will slavement of a few hundred thousand Africans,

has passed an unconstitutional law, interdicting a peaceable and friendly intercourse between the citizens of the several sister States of this the citizens of the several sister States of this Union, and refusing to permit their property to accompany their persons. The act of the Pennsylvania Legislature of 1st March, 1780, as explained by the act of 29th March, 1788, recognises the prior right of persons, with their domestic slaves, to pass and sojourn in this State for six months, and does not attempt to disturb that right, but declares all slaves to be free who are retained by inhabitants, residents and intended residents. Thus we have a clear the far greater extension of Freedom. Slavery has spread steadily during the eighty years of our existence; steadily, like the sun, has Freedom kept on her beneficent and clorious course. And no man "calculates the value of the Union." May not our future be equally glorious, unless, in despair of a perfect country, you prefer to have none?

The Republic has scarcely yet "hardened into the bone of manhood." It has rescred its Western limit. The North, even if undefendfree who are retained by inhabitants, residents and intended residents. Thus we have a clear

which repeals so much of the act of 1780 'as bring and retain such slaves within this Com- of one in the galaxy of States? Or, who wishe monwealth, for the period of six months, in in-If may affect the slaves of sojourners, but it cannot reach persons or slaves in transit, because they are not both brought and retained within this Commonwealth. An act of Assembly will not be construed to be unconstitutional by implications, nor when a constitutional con-

struction can be fairly given to it. "This Commonwealth has properly abolished Slavery within her own bounds, but beyond them she has no jurisdiction over it. Our Southern brethren are protected in their property by a stronger bulwark than an act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and your Committee cannot consent to disgrace our Commonwealth in the eyes of the civilized world, by assuming to give hat which she has neither the power nor the

inclination to take away.

"Your Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject." SLAVE TRADE IN GEORGIA.

Instructive Debate in the Legislature.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 26, 1856. In the Senate, Mr. Camden moved a recon-Mr. Jones spoke in opposition to the bill and the substitute. The principle involved in this prohibits the introduction of slaves into the State for sale. Mr. Buchanan led off in a lengthy argument

tion of economy, it was wrong. By introducing of redress in case they are wronged, holding the intermediate position between slaves and the the people which they could not withstand. of redress in case they are wronged, nothing the intermediate position between slaves and the lowest class of whites. If any class needed protein they did: and if any class should be free from persecution, they should.

The philanthropical gentlemen engaged in the colonization scheme, animated with the purest motives of benevolence and charity, afer having witnessed the effects of exportation, are cheaper in some portions of this State than characterized it as a curse upon the free ne-groes. Every returning ship brings earnest pe-to be found in the fact that the newly-opened, titions from these poor, unhappy exiles, driven large and fertile tract of country, embraced from this free country, to be brought back within the boundaries of Texas and Louisiana, again to the country of their birth and their has increased the demand for slave labor, and consequently enhanced the value of slaves in that section which supplies Southern markets. this was an act of self-preservation, of deliberate, prudent estimation of dire consequences porary; and many who are now selling negroes,

Mr. McMillan followed in opposition. Mr. Dawson, of Greene, addressing himself said there was no force in the position assumed effect of draining Virginia and Maryland of though she had for years and years supplied timent on the Goose question during the sesting the Southern and Western markets, contained sion of the Convention. Mr. Haynie. Chattooga has but ninety-three at this time within her borders, not only a greatnegroes, and consequently there is no cause for er slave population than she ever had before, slarm on the part of the gentleman from that but more slaves than any other State in the Union. Yet, in the face of these facts, gentle- in the Convention, our Democratic State Conmen, for want of a better reason, would still insist upon the argument. He also urged that it would be injurious to Southern interests, at this juncture, to refuse to repeal the law. Slavery was struggling for an existence in Kansas, and needed all the aid she could get from every quarter, moral as well as physical. Refuse to repeal this law, you give an additional argument to the Abolitionists against your brethren in Kansas. He was for free trade in negroes. They were recognised as property; and the same laws which governed trade in other species

There having been no election, the second not think now was the proper time to legislate it was to the interest of the South to adopt that they realize, as they may before the first of policy which would prevent the border States | June, that no man nominated on that policy from sending off their negroes, and thus lessen | will have any chance of being elected Presitheir interest in the institution of Slavery. It was the prevailing opinion of many, that Slaver ry was destined to recede from its northern the chief of the Mississippi Democracy just limits, and travel southward. It was our cuty to check that tendency, instead of hastening its consummation. He argued, further, that the policy of introducing more consummation. General Desired to carry it by policy of introducing more negroes would tend to impoverish the State. It would be the mt ins We yesterday published the Report of the minority of the Judiciary Committee in the Pennsylvania Assembly, on the question of allowing slaves to be carried through the State. We now give the Report of the majority of that Committee, who hold that such a right of Legislature.

"The Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the petition of Col. Joseph Paxton, of Cattawissa, praying for the enactment of a law securing to the citizens of slaveholding States of this Union the right of transit through this State with their slave property reconsideration, and against repeal. He considered the question in its moral and social aspect, and rade securing to the citizens of slaveholding States that the traffic in slaves is revolting to hum unity, and at variance with the spirit of Ciris

The Senate refused to reconsider, by a vote yeas 41, nays 51. And the old law stands repealed, so far as the action of the Senate is

A constant reader of the National Era soicits space for sentiments adverse to the general teaching of its correspondents. From yourself I ask this the more freely, because of the hazards and sacrifices which the Era, since its establishment, has incurred in asserting the right of free discussion. While a fearless and incalculating course has won my respect, I have yet been pained to think that a constitutional right may be exercised in such a way as to en-danger the Constitution and the Union. You are attached to the Union; your distinguished coadjutors are above the reach of suspicion the Republican party is loyal to the Republic vet its leaders will not say that the triumph o

their principles may not lead to dissolution.
State legislation, aggressive and retaliative, has already begun, "alienating one portion of the country from another." Next summer, you look for a geographical division of public sen-timent—and this on questions vital to the ma-terial interest of half the nation. Such an issue, if insisted upon, must make excitement surpassing anything in the history of our pre-vious parties; nor do men at such times, and when right and honor are thought to be at stake, always consult their real interest or their real strength. Republicans can see the possible, if

not, why are not the rights of the citizens of the two States reciprocal?

"Your Committee deny that Pennsylvania" Because of a small and distant cloud, will you pull down the blue arch of the heavens? More-over, the extension of Slavery is attended by the far greater extension of Freedom. Slavery

and intended residents. Thus we have a clear distinction made and kept up between the rights, in the respect of passers through, sojourners, and inhabitants, residents and intended ers, and inhabitants, residents and intended Even now, each extreme of the territory stretchinstitutions. And who would rejoice to hail authorizes the masters or owners of slaves to a Nicaraguan Republic as a lone star, instead monwealth, for the period of six months, in involuntary servitude, or for any period of time whatsoever.' We believe that this act hugs the I freely admit that, in fixing institutions for wind closely, and sails between the rock of the Constitution on one hand, and the whirlpool of States of the Union will have the advantage in its open repudiation on the other. It does not propurport to take away from their persons as they pass through this State. It does not prohibit the bringing of them within it. It only forbids the bringing and retaining of them here. If may affect the slaves of solumners but it. ance between the Amazon and the Mississippi equal to that of England, and that our internal slave trade might extend its operations to the coast of Africa; admitted that our se vile population may some day number twenty millio every sunny valley—yet, while on every hill-top unnumbered freemen rejoice beneath a banner that "floats in every wind under the whole heavens," who will say that the anticipations of our fathers have not been more than real-

Be it, that the Southern States, having gained a preponderance in the Federal Government, will make Slavery the corner-stone of the Republic, will declare slaves to be property under the Constitution, and authorize every master to take his slave and travel among the laborers of the North, and over their battle-fields; be i that, in maintenance of so wide-spread an interest, the Marshals and Commissioners and Judges and Treasury of the United States, shall every year be employed in the recapture of ten thousand slaves flying from their native States, or from the Republic, and that our di-plomacy shall be seconded by our arms, in exacting from bordering nations the recognition of slaves as property—in a word, that we become, if you please, a slaveholding, slave-catching Republic—yet, if a watchful eagle, in his pride of place, shall unfurl the stars over millions of freemen, from North to South, and from ocean to ocean, who will not say that ours is such a Republic as the world never

saw? "The Union-it must be preserved!" I confess, however, that there are circum stances—a contingency may be imagined—that is, we may conceive—should the North disregard her consitutional obligations, and deny that our rights are as wide as the Consti-tution; declaring Slavery sectional, Freedom national, and the rightful heir of this Continent-thus aiming to make a mockery and a curse out of this great beacon to the oppressed nations—then, indeed, in that baleful contingency, with a sad farewell to the memories and nonuments and "rhetorical flourishes" of our stern ancestors, we wash our hands of their wasted blood, and "let the Union stide,

MILLEDGEVILLE. THE WAY THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION IS TO BE CONSTITUTED

The Democratic State Convention of Missis sippi has elected pretty much the whole Demo-cratic party of the State as delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. Tishemingo county sends 87 delegates; Marshall, 49; Hinds, 42; Attala, 35; Yalobusha, 27; Claiborne, 19; Leake, 17; and so on. The whole number of delegates is 552. Should the other States elect an equal number, and all attend, the assembly would consist of about 18,000 people. This is a rather large body for deliberation, though none too large to awe the Abolitionists of Cincinnati into silence about Freedom in Kansas, and to produce a sound and healthy public sen-

The population of the State of New York is just about five times that of Mississippi, and, in order to maintain her numerical equilibrium vention should have sent 2,760 delegates, in stead of thirty or forty, as she has done The population of the entire State of Missis sippi is a few thousand less than the population of the city of New York alone; and yet one will

have six delegates, and the other nearly one hundred times that number. If our delegates do not add to their number, they will have to tie bells around their necks, to keep from being lost in the crowd. Were all the mass delegations sure of being of precisely the same school of Democracy as the 552 from Mississippi, the New York delegation would have no occasion for any concern, because they thought the gentleman last up very unfortunate in his reference to the Slavery statistics of the border slave States. If there was an increase differing about men. But such entire harmony

meekness, however, will prevent this suspicion becoming very prevalent.—N. Y. Evening Post.

LIBERIA.

The Republic of Liberia possesses the ele ments of progress, and so must sooner or later be a great State. Africa is not to be, but is, colonized. What was an experiment once, is no longer so. Still, Liberia has much to do, or rather much is to be done for her, before she becomes what it is her destiny to be.

The people of the State of Maine have un

lertaken a work in the colonization cause, which, considering her situation at the extreme northeast of the Union, is not a little singular. She has undertaken to build and present to the Colonization Society the first ship of a projected line of vessels to sail between Liberia and the United States. This will be an honor to that State.

A union between Liberia and Sierra Leone is advocated, both in England and America, as advantageous to both, and to the great cause which both have at stake-the civilization of Africa. African settlements are considered practicable in the interior, and ex-President oberts is in favor of the attempt. African discoveries are prosecuted by Dr. Rebbman, Dr. Barth, C. J. Anderson, and Dr. Livings-

David Hunt, Esq., of Mississippi, by his letter of December 3, 1855, announces a gift from himself of five thousand dollars, "for coloniza tion purposes." Great Britain, France, Belgium, Prussia, Brazil, Lubec, Hamburg, and Bremen, have acknowledged the independence of Liberia .- Newark Advertiser.

APPAIRS IN MEXICO.-The Mexican newspapers show that civil war in that distracted counry is not yet at an end. Great dissatisfaction exists among the troops, and revolts are mat-ters of daily occurrence. General Uraga has declared against the established Government, and has raised the standard of revolt in the Sierra of Guanajuato. He demands the re-establishment of the federal system, without awaiting the action of Congress upon the sub-ject. In the mountains of Zacapoastla, Colonel Guitian and his companions, Colonel Osollo and the curate of Zacapoastla, are also raising forces against the Government. They require the seven constitutional laws of 1837—that is to say, a system of complete centralization. Senor Haro y Tamariz has issued a manifesto in favor of overturning the Republic, and es-tablishing an Empire in its stead. These, to-gether with General Castillo, were at the latest dates before Puebla, which place they had invested. The Government troops, under the command of the latter, decided to join the insurgents.

THE BURNS RENDITION INDEMNITY CASE .-Boston, Jan. 3 .- In the case of Ela vs. the Mayor and Military of Boston, for damages for per sonal injuries received at the rendition of Anthony Burns, Hon. John P. Hale this morning made the closing argument for the plaintiff. He denied the legality of the proceedings of Mayor Smith, in investing Major General Edmands with supreme control in the matter of the removal of Burns from Boston; and he thought that on the 2d of June, 1854, Bostor was a conquered city.

Mr. Hale said he deemed the Fugitive Slave

Law a parody on the Constitution, and a blight upon the page of history. It had no binding effect on his conscience. He considered it a dereliction of duty in the Mayor to devolve upon General Edmands the responsibilities which he did. The decision is reserved.

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Let us take a few lines from the speech of Hon. Charles Summer, one of those powerful intellects and noble hearts that have shome so brightly in our sister country.

What noble eloquence:—London Times.

Every man, woman, and child, should read the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts. It would be difficult to say too much for this noble effort; and it is impossible to convey an adequate idea of its beauty and strength. I have not been accustomed to praise this Senator; but the heart must be cold, and that judgment lamentably distorted, which could withold his well-earned tribute from this day's acquittance.—Now York Times.

We would recommend a close and earnest study of the speech on the Fugitive Slave Act.

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No person, even the most prejudiced, will mistake him for a common man. * * * Few will deny the charms of his brilliant rhetoric. * * Summer is the Macaulay of Abolition.—New Orleans Delta.

There are few men so ultra on the slave question; but that in no wise detracts from Mr. Summer's accomplishments as a gentleman, and his eloquent and scholarly stianiments in literature and statesmanship.—Louisville Courier.

Courser.

A few, like the distinguished Senator, whose speec A lew, like the distinguished Senator, whose speech we prefix to this article, acquire fame in the Senate.—
Edinburgh Review.
Candor compels me to say that Mr. Sunner made a very great speech. It was able, eloquent, and argumentative, and furnished new evidence of the danger of provoking talent and genius against a man or his measures.—Philadelphia Ledger.

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voting takent and genius against a man or his measures.—Philadelphia Lodger.

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